TWO CENTS.

TWELVE PAGES

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1902.

TWELVE PAGES

TWO CENTS.

PENING OF THE OPERATORS' CASE

joint Statements by Both Big Gonipanies and Independents Outlining Their Contentions.

RECOGNITION IS AGAIN DISCUSSED

Dperators Aver It Is Not at Issue and Miners Maintain That It Is. Commission Again Declines to Decide the Matter-Companies' Wage Statistics Attacked- Judge Gray Delivers Himself of Some Caustic Comments on Carrying the Sympathy Game Too Far-Factory Inspector and Mine Inspectors Examined at Length-Non-Union Men's Witnesses Now Being Heard.

The operators opened their case be fore the mine strike commission yesterday afternoon. Statements outlining their position and what they propose to prove were read by Hon. Simon P. Wolverton, of counsel for the Reading company, representing all the big companies, and by Ira H. Eurns, of counsel for the independent operators of the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions.

representing all the independents. The undecided question of whether or not the recognition of the union is before the commission for decision was specifically raised by the operators' tatements, and a lively discussion was thereby precipitated, but once again the ommission refrained from a declaration as to how it stands on this matter.

To accomodate witnesses who reside in this locality, the operators' programme of procedure as originally decided upon was modified to the extent a few countles in the state of Pennsyl of allowing the non-union men's case to be heard first. The last hour and a these lands, and many millions of dollars half of the afternoon session was taken in the development of them, and over up with the examination of witnesses 110,000 men are employed in the mining Olyphant; the attempted lynching of John Flanaghan in Dunmore and the in different parts of the authracite coal bolt of strikers from an Olyphant church because of the presence of a be successfully carried on throughout the

houted diser by an objection by Attorneys Joseph parts of the anthracite field, but in diffe C'Brien and John T. Lenahan to a question us to who retained them to represent the non-union men. Mr. Darrow that the mining in the greater part of asserted that the question was proper because it tended to show that the nonunion men were before the commission under false colors; that they were simply being used by the operators as they were during the strike to combat the was an organization of miners of bitu union. Attorneys O'Brien and Lenahan minous coal, covering most of were not called upon to make any de- states fense of their position. Judge Gray did which is a competitor with authracit it for them. He declared with a considerable show of feeling that Mr. Dar- acknowledged purposes of the row's question was absolutely imma-terial, and that if the operators had of the mines of the United States, and non-union men they did a very credit- bor necessary to produce the fuel sur able thing. During the discussion Mr. Darrow for the first time since the sessions began deserted his usual calm, easy, pleasant manner, and worked himself up to quite a pitch of excitement, desk the more vigorously. The comouestion and decided that Judge Grav's declaration represented the opinion of

Some Caustic Comment.

Earlier in the day Judge Gray was prompted by a remark of Mr. Darrow to deliver himself of some rother causminers had gone into a dangerous mine despite his instructions. It was intended as a corroboration of the claim that the miners do not always co-operate with the mine inspector in carrying out

them to go in. The inspector agreed with him.

"Tile men were to blame, too, weren't they?" inquired Judge Gray.

"Weren't they trying to earn a liv ing?" interrupted Mr. Darrow. 'Now, Mr. Darrow," said the "don't carry this sort of thing too far.

No one has more sympathy for the miner than I have, but I do not hold them as wholly exempt from the ordinary laws governing the conduct of other human beings. They are not incapable We don't want to become maud-Mr. Darrow was discreetly silent.

At the opening of the morning session, the miners nut on the fathers of to contradict the statement of the Penn- region were opposed to it. sylvania Coal company that they were 1902, to enforce the strike declared earning big wages. It was made to appear that the figures given by the company were not for a miner and laborer as represented, but for two miners and two laborers. Mr. Darrow declared other men we with much vehemence that this action threats of all kinds of intimidation from on the company's part was in bad faith filling their places. and an injustice to the fathers, the commissioners and the miners. Judge Gray indicated that he was not disposed Gray indicated that he was not disposed the expenditure of a great deal of money to set much store by the other figures and loss of time for the miner, so that on miners' wages submitted by this after resumption was ordered, many of them could not obtain work in their old and set forth how many men the differ- positions. ent miners had to pay out of their earnings. General Manager May said the ed out for months to come. company has no record of this and it would be difficult if not impossible of ascertainment. He would, however, re- keep the pumps going, so as to keep many ascertainment. He would, however, re-of the mines in condition for work, but fer the matter to the company's audi-few miners would have been able to ob-

the examination of witnesses wanted to appear by the commithemselves. These were Deput actory Inspector E. W. Bishop and the mine inspectors of the different are cite districts. From the factory in tor, the commission sought to inform itself of the workings of the factory inspection laws. The mine inspectors were asked general questions about their duties and for opinions on various matters based on their observations, but more particularly were they examined as to the allegation made by so many

of the miners that they never or very seldom saw an inspector in the mine and that when they did see one, he was almost invariably accompanied by a mine boss, whoses presence, the witlesses averred, deterred them from making complaints.

Generally speaking, the inspectors idmitted they were often accompanied on their tours of a mine by the forenan and that his company was not only desirable, but necessary, but all except one denied that it had been their restrained the employes from making complaints. It was generally agreed by the inspectors that the mine laws were closely observed by the operators and that the majority of accidents are due to carelessness on the part of the miner, or his disregard of dangers to which he becomes indifferent by reason of

constant association with them. The opening statements of the openitors were read at the conclusion of the examination of the mine inspectors. A nod from Judge Gray to Mr. Wolverton indicating that the commissioners were through with their special witnesses brought Mr. Wolverton to his feet with the typewritten statement of the big companies and without as much as a word of preface he began to read it The statement was as follows:

Opening Statement.

Mr. Chairman.-It has been thought ad visable that a brief statement should be made in behalf of the respondents, out

All the anthracite coal in the United States is found within the boundaries of who told about the Winston murder in preparing and shipping of coal therefron field that it is not practicable to adop

> whole region. this coal field must be done by special bargaining, from time to time, between the operators and the miners. Bituminous coal is found in almost ev

ery state and territory. The United Mine Workers of America and territories, producing

The respondents will show that it is the hired lawyers to present the case of the thus to establish a monopoly of the la ply, which is essential to the domesticomfort and industrial prosperity of the American people; a monopoly obviously dangerous to all industry and contrary t

In the latter part of 1899, or the begin He and Judge Gray seemed to vie with ning of 1900, this organization reached ou each other as to which could pound a to control the mining of anthracite coal Organizers filled the region, and during signers conferred about Mr. Darrow's 1900 succeeded in originating a strike it constitution and decided that Judge Gravis the upper anthracite region, which, after some time, through sympathy, extended to the lower anthracite field, and the strike became general. It was followed violence, and the calling out of the National Guard to suppress it. The strike was settled in October, 1900, under cir cumstances familiar to every one who has given the subject the least attention tic comment, the first he had indulged Wages were increased 10 per cent., and is in at the present sessions. Mine Inspec- | some instances more, by that settlement tor Edward Roderick was telling that and it was understood that all complaint of the miners should be taken up and se tled by the operators and men, as the arose, which we shall show was don-

Over 100 Strikes.

We shall show that notwithstanding th operators compiled with the terms of the Bishop Spalding suggested that the settlement of 1900, the mining of coal company was to blame for allowing thereafter was very unsatisfactory to the operators, that union men refused to work with non-union men, and that there were over 100 strikes in one year in different parts of the anthracite region There was also a serious impairment o discipline, and a great increase of un necessary triction, which seems to be di-rectly attributable to the organization The operators signified their willingness continue to pay the increased ra wages agreed upon in 1900, but the Workers, represented by Mr. Mitchell wanted not only an additional increase of wages over that allowed in 1900, but th reduction of one-fifth of the hours of wrong. Don't push the sympathy labor, with the same pay, and demanded lines too far. Let us not play the haby that coal be weighed, and that the United Mine Workers, as an organization, be recognized by entering into a contract

with that organization. unreasonable demands not being These unreasonable demands not being acceded to, on May 12th, 1902, the United Mine Workers ordered a strike, notwithtwo of the little Dunmore silk mill girls standing the miners of a large part of the May 12th, the United Mine Workers also issued an order requiring the pumpmen. firemen and engineers to abandon the mines to destruction. These men not only left their posts under this order, but prevented

As a consequence some mines were abandoned and allowed to fill with water, and many of them partly filled, requiring yet flooded and will not be entirely pump-

Had it not been for the most strenuous efforts on the part of the operators to tor, who had the matter of statistics in tain employment after the resumption.

Charge. Nor could there have been a general rewith sumption of mining until next spring, and

possibly not even then. Had the union, therefore, succeeded in its attempt to prevent running the pumps, little or no coal could have been furnished to the public during the winter of 1992-3.

Right to Organize.

The respondents concede the right of labor to organize for its protection and to benefit the conditions of the laborer, but they feel that to be subject to any control of a bituminous coal organization control of a bituminous coal organization, composed of boys as well as men, in which the youngest boys are entitled to half of a vote, and many of them to full votes, covering the whole United States. consisting of eighteen districts, of which fifteen are in the bituminous region, and only three in the anthracite, would end

in the rain of the anthracue coal busi-ness in Pennsylvania.

The steps that were taken, which led to the appointment of this commission, are familiar to all.

The first question of importance to b determined is, "What questions were sub-mitted for its consideration and deel sion?" It is powerless to consider of take any action upon any other question It has been conceded during the progres of this hearing that the basis or founda-tion of the appointment of the commission, and its powers, rest upon the letter to the public, signed by the presidents of the coal mining companies, dated Oct. 1 1902, and the acceptance of the terms this letter by the convention of striking mine workers, and that the powers of this commission are confined to the questions affecting the rates of wages build an the reduction of the hours of labor, and in no way involve the question of recog ultion, or the entering into any agreemen experience that the presence of the boss with that organization, as proposed in the statement of claims filed by the complainants in this case

The respondents will also show that after the settlement of the strike of 1900 output of the mines, and to load fewer wagons or cars for a shift, instead of six or eight as before, and that this resulted in a reduction of output of the mines of over 12 per cent; that the miners by an

hours engaged, and that scarcely any coal was put through the breakers during the last two hours of each day, although the machinery was running the full time. This restriction was for the evident purpose of preventing the producers from acmeet emergencies, such as floods and

strikes, and when the strike was ordered in May, there was less than one month's supply of coal in the market, showbur that the strike was contemplated and planned a long time before band, and carried out without the slightest regard for the interests of the public

Dissimilar Conditions.

the first claim for an increase of twenty per cent, upon the price paid during 1901, to employes performing contract work. the respondents will show that there is no similarity between the mining of bi-uminous coal and anthracite coal, so as hat mining of coal in the authracite region is not similar work to the mining ninous coal, and that the rates of ty per cent, lower than is paid to miners

bituminous region, but is actually That as a rule contract miners in the more, and that many of them earn upwards of \$1,000 a year, and that all laborers are paid higher wages than those employed in other occupations of equal skill

That according to the most reliable statistics taken from the reports of the Eu-rean of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, from the report of the twelfth census of the United States, bulletins of the department of labor, and from 309 different classes, skilled and un-skilled, is much below the average wage of the miners; that by the census reports of the United States, it appears that the average carnings, during the last census of employes of manufacturing es-

From the report of the Department of abor, the average wage of farm labor Pennsylvania, is about one-half of the miners' wage, and much less than the wages paid to laborers about the mines. From the annual reports of Industrial and that the average carnings was about \$449.45.

Some Wage Statistics.

From the reports of the twelfth census ania. in the counties of Carbon, Colum-Dauphin, Lackawanna, Northumberland, Schuylkill and Sullivan. is about 3466.00, and of all male employes from 16 years of age and upwards. That the average earnings of this class berland county, \$408; in Schuylkill county.

3452: these cover all manufacturing indus From the report of the twelfth census of the United States, the average earnings of wage workers of all manufacturing industries in 5t cities and towns, in and near the anthracite region are bew \$450.00; and that in but three towns

From the twenty-ninth annual report of from the twenty-ninth annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, covering eighty-eight man-ufacturing industries in Pennsylvania, requiring skilled labor of a higher char-acter than that required of miners, it appears that the average rate of wages paid to the employes for the year 1501 is \$449.45; that among the industries are the

Steel castings
Steel billets, slabs and booms, 7
Iron and steel forgings fil
Iron specialties,
Maileable fron !!
Bolts and nuts, etc.,
Wire nails and rivets, C
Tacks and small nails, 2
Wire 40
Wagons and carriage axies and springs, 49
Stoves, ranges, etc.,
Hardware specialties, 4
Edge tools &
Locomotive and car building and re- pairing,
Brass, copper and bronze goods, 4)
Iron and steel bridges,
Engines, boilers, etc., 5
Locomotives, stationery engines,

Railway supplies,

Machinery.

Iron vessels and engines.

Boilers, tanks, stacks, etc.,

Foundry and machine shops,

[Continued on Page 5.1

625.27

TO ENFORCE **ANTI-TRUST**

Mr. Bartlett's Amendment to Anpropriation Bill Meets with No Opposition.

A SUM OF \$500,000 TO BE USED IN THE WORK By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

The Amendment Agreed to Without a Dissenting Vote-Senate Enacts the Pension Bill Without Discussion-The Urgent Deficiency Bill Also Passed-An Item of \$500,000 to Enable Secretary of Agriculture to Stamp Out Foot and Mouth Dis-

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press Washington, Dec. 17,-The senate to-

day passed the pension appropriation there was an apparently concerted effort bill without discussion. It carries \$139, on the part of the miners to restrict the \$47,000. An urgent deficiency bill also 847,000. An urgent deficiency bill also was passed. The amount carried by this bill is \$1,140,000, and includes an item of \$500,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to stamp out the foot apparent understanding left their work and mouth disease, which has become after a certain amount of coal had been epidemic in the New England states, produced, regardless of the number of A bill was passed reimbursing the Mellert Foundry and Machine company, of Reading, Pa., for money retained by the United States for failure to complete a contract within a speci-

> The militia bill was up for a short time, Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, continuing his remarks against the constitutionality of the provision for a reserved force of trained men.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Kean, of New Jerey, called up the resolutions expressing the regret of the senate at the death of the late Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, and feelingly spoke of the That under the reasons given by the life and character of the deceased. He in was followed by several other senators, and as a further mark of respect an adjournment was taken until Satur-

Mr. Bartlett, a Georgia Democrat, during consideration of the legislative o make the wages paid to the bituminous appropriation bill in the house today miners a standard for the payment of expressly and without warning, sprang wages to the miners of anthracite coal: an amendment for the sum of \$750,000 to enforce the anti-trust law, and to direct the attorney general to proceed wages in the mines operated throughout to the prosecution of all violators of the anthracite region is not forty or fif-the law. Although such a proposition was plainly amenable to a point of order, not a member on either side of the house raised objection. Both side: wheeled into line, and all agreed that some such action was advisable. Some of the Republicans, however, objection to the looseness of the language of the amendment, and Mr. Hep-

burn (Iowa) offered as a substitute for it the language of the bill he introduced on the opening day of the ses sion, to appropriate \$500,000 for the enforcement of the law. This was furthe strengthened to make the appropriation ther sources, it will be shown that the immediately available, and, as amendaverage earnings of all employes of man- ed, the substitute was agreed to withufacturing establishments, covering over out division. The legislative bill was passed, practically as it came from the committee, except the amendment January 21, at 3 o'clock, was fixed as connection with the acceptance of the unable officially to participate in the St. statues of Charles Carroll and John ings of the miner in the anthracite coal Hensen. Maryland's contribution to however, to encourage Italian manufac

The language of the Hepburn amendment, as amended today, is as follows: "That for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1890. sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated, Statistics of Pennsylvania, it will appear out of any money in the treasury not that the average daily wages of all man-nfacturing industries in 1901, was \$1.52 under the direction of the attorney genheretofore appropriated, to be expended eral in the employment of special counsel and agents of the department of justice to conduct proceedings, suits and prosecutions under said acts in the courts of the United States; provided, of the United States, it appears that the courts of the United States; provided, average carnings of wage workers of all that no person shall be prosecuted or manufacturing industries in Pennsyl- be subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerned, which he may testify or produce evidence. documentary or otherwise, in any proceeding, suit or prosecution under said of employes in Lackawanna county are acts. Provided, further, that no per-8501: in Luzerne county, \$493; in Northum- son so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. This uppropriation shall be immediately avail-

'INDEPENDENT" COAL PRICES. President Olyphant Says Railways Can Offer No Remedy.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Pres-New York, Dec. 17.-President Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson raffrond, could see no remedy today for the extortionate prices for coal now being asked by the independent oper ators

"The rallway companies carrying their coal to market," said he, bound, by contract to transport so many tons to tidewater per week. Although they could fill all their cars with their own coal they would, by so doing. and lay themselves open to action at law 0.11 for breach of contract.

"They cannot say to the independent operators: We shall take your coal after we have taken away all our own coal from the mines, for the reason that they have contracted to take so much independent coal, irrespective of 32.57 what conj they themselves have to transport. The men who own the independent mines know their business; they can gauge the public accurately and they will get out of it every cent

they can Mr. Olyphant was asked if one way o force the price of the independent 51.42 coal down would not be to stop buy-

"Of course it would," he replied, "but who is going to stop? The public wants coal and doesn't care what price it is York.

made to pay for it. If the retailers stopped buying eleven-dollar coal there would be a howf set up in New York. It would make absolutely no difference that the uniform price would be \$7.50 n ton; the people want coal, even if it is going to cost them \$20 a ton. The dealers do not make as much profit on the coal they buy at \$11 as they make on the railroad coal, for which they pay \$5, but they have to buy the eleven dollar coal. Their customers mak

ARBITRATION FAVORED.

Discussion of the Terms of Settlement at Caracas-Washington Officials

Caracas, Dec. 17 .- It has been decided that the Venezuelan difficulty shall e arbitrated, and the discussion of terms of settlement is now going on. United States Minister Bowen undoubtedly will be one of the arbitrators. The government fears that coercive neasures will follow the establishment of the blockade.

The blockade of La Guayra, notificaion of which in the names of Great Britain and Germany, was communicated to the Venzuelans, December 13, went into effect today. The order applies to Venezuelan vessels only.

Washington, Dec. 17,-Officials here re not surprised at the feeling which has manifested itself in Caracas of a desire to seek a termination of the unfortunate situation that now confronts Venezuela. Our government is anxious that some settlement may be found very soon, as it is realized that the present conditions cannot last long without a climax being reached quickly. With this end in view the state department aiready has given permission to Minister Bowen to be the bearer of any messages that Venezuela may wish to transmit to the allies on the subject of their difficulties, such requests, however, to come from the Venezuelan government. He already has been instrumental in one capacity, viz.: that of transmitting a desire on the part of President Castro to settle the existing controversy by arbitration. Whether the minister would be permitted to perform the larger function of exercising full powers toward effecting a termination of the difficulty is not stated. Indeed, it would be questionable whether such an arbiter as the American minister would be acceptable to the allies in view of the natural proclivities which he might have in favor of American countries.

So far as could be ascertained here tonight no reply has come to the state department in answer to the requests of Castro that the pending claims be submitted to arbitration.

MR. MITCHELL AT BUFFALO. He Is Given an Ovation and Answer a Question.

ce Wire from The Associated Pres-Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 17 .- John Mitchell. president of the United Mine Workers of America stopped off in Buffalo to night for an hour. He is on his way to

Mr. Mitchell was given an ovation in the dining room of the hotel. In response to a query he said: "The strike I believe is now in a fair way toward a settlement."

NOT TO JOIN IN OUR FAIR.

Nation Cannot Participate Officially Individuals Will Be Urged To. by Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Rome, Dec. 16 .- Signor Bacelli, mir ster of commerce, has informed Fair the time for holding the exercises in Commissioner Cridler that Italy will be Louis exposition. He has promised turers to support the fair privately. The Nazionale and other newspaper commenting on this news, remark that the decision is not flattering to Italy

credit in the eyes of the world. SENATE HAS CUBAN TREATY. Document Referred to Committee

Without Reading. by Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press Washington, Dec. 17 .- The president sent to the senate today the reciproctreaty recently negotiated between he United States and Cuba. The treaty was received by the sen ate in executive session, and was referred to the committee on foreign relations without being read. It is said disposition of the Isle of Pines.

Two Men Cremated By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lebunon, Pa., Dec. 17.—Oscar Bender and George Focht met horrible deaths this evening at the North Lebunon furn-American Iron and company. The men were engaged in fill ing a cupoia. Bender was overcome by gas and fell in, when Focht, in trying to save him, met the same fate. The furn ices were at once shut down for the night.

Board of Pardons in Session.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, Dec. 17 .- The board of par dons had an all-day session to-day in the United States court room and heard arments in a large number of cases. The oard went into executive session at the lose of the arguments and will announce is decisions to-morrow.

Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Rome, Dec. 17.—It is reported

Quigley Appointed Archbishop.

go, in succession to the late Archbishor Steamship Arrivals

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press New York, Dec. 17.-Arrived: Steamer Bincher, Hamburg. Cleared: Steamer L. Sailed: becanic, Liverpool; St. Paul. Southamp-

Queenstown-Arrived, Steamer Teuton Naples-Arrived: Steamer Lahn, New Fark. Gibraltar-Passed: Steamer Phoenicia

New York, for Naples and Gen-Liverpool Sailed: Steamer Celtie, New

AMERICAN SHIPS SENT TO CARACAS

Admiral Dewey Is Instructed to Despatch at Once War Vessels to Aid Minister Bowen.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO GUARD THE CABLE

A Torpedo Boat Destroyer or Other Vessel Ordered to Caracas-Executive Officer Van Duzen, of the Marletta, Has Been Appointed Temporary Assistant to Minister Bowen-Italian Minister Leaves Caracas.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 17 .- The following tro. cablegram was sent today by the navy department to Admiral Dewey in command of the combined fleets, addressed

to San Juan: "Send competent officer with dispatch in torpedo boat destroyer or other vessel to Caracas as assistant to American

The following cablegram was also sent to Commander Diehl, of the Mar-

letta, now lying at La Guayra; "Send Van Duzen (executive officer of the Marietta) as assistant to the Amer-

ican minister temporarily." The officer from Dewcy's fleet will relieve Lieutenant Commander Van Du- culty. zen, who is only an hour distant from Caracas, when he arrives upon the scene. While no explanation is given for the above orders it is believed that these measures are being taken to guard against an interruption in the

It was stated at the navy department to Caracas was the fact that Mr. Bowen is almost overwhelmed with the amount of work imposed upon him by his many charges. He has nearly all of the English residents in Caracas the purpose of offering their aid to the domiciled in the American legation and government of Venezuela in the present is feeding them from his own table. As ated by the aggressive attitude for the torpedo boat destroyer, it is many and Great Britain, and upon your for the torpedo boat destroyer, it is request to give our opinions in writing, pointed out that it will serve as a dis- we address you in the following terms: patch boat to keep Mr. Bowen in touch with the nearest cable station to La Guayra, which can be relied upon to transmit messages to Washington in case the La Guayra cable is cut as an the means required by civilization and diincident to the blockade.

No further orders than that noted above went forward to Dewey today. Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 17.-The Italian m inister left Caracas this

At 8 o'clock United States Minister Bowen went to the Italian legation in a state carriage, accompanied by Secretary Russell, and took the Italian minister, Signor de Riva, and the Italian consul, Signor Gazzuerelli, and conducted them to the railroad station, where they were met by the leading Italian residents of this city. Mr. Bowen then The Country Can Raise an Army of recompanied the minister to his car, shook hands with him, and handed him papers and cigars for his journey to La Guayra.

The Venezuelan newspapers are still minister presented an ultimatum to the the situation there. He said: Venezuelan government yesterday afternoon and therefore there were no crowds at the railroad station and no hostile demonstration.

The state department has received no to the European foreign offices relative to the arbitration proposition. It is not have a few Maxim and Krupp guns known here whether President Castro They have no cavalry. Caracas is alwill consent to apologize as a condition most impregnable, owing to the fact precedent to arbitration, but it is hoped that it is situated on the other side of that Minister Bowen can induce him to do so, if this will be sufficient to meet | These mountains are impassible, excepthe demands of the allies. It is pointed by steep mule paths, where twenty mer out here, however, that the further could stop a whole regiment, prosecution of attacks on Venezuelan a railway from La Guayra to Caracas forts will make an adjustment just but the destruction of a single bridge that much more difficult. If apologies are tendered and accepted, then the critical phase of the situation will be removed and some time may be spent in an arrangement of the basis upon which the arbitration should be con-Bishop James E. Quigley, of Buffalo, N. ducted. This will be a difficult prob-Y., has been applied archbishop of Chi-Lem for it is anticipated that the allies lem, for it is anticipated that the allies will base their acceptance of the arbitration upon an agreement of Veneguela to instruct the arbiters to accept certain principles in advance, which would commit Venezuela to a recognition of indebtedness of about \$15. still the state department is hopeful that arbitration will prevail, for the alternative is now realized to be actual war between the allies and Venezuela. It is believed here that Germany, at least, is not anxious to enter upon this state. A declaration of war would at once clothe the Venezuelans with the full Aghts of belligerency, and this might greatly protract the efforts ++++++++++++++

of the allies to subdue President Cas-

VENEZUELA MAY TIELD.

Citizens of Caracas Address a Note to Castro, Asking That Powers Be Given the United States.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Caracas. Dec. 17 .- Indications here are that Venezuela will yield to the de-

mands of the allies. The leading citizens of Caracas have addressed a joint note to President Castro, asking him to give full powers to United States Minister Bowen to effect a termination of the present diffi-

This note was transmitted to President Castro at 1 o'clock this afternoon. It is signed by all the leading merchants, bankers, and agriculturists of Caracas. It reflects truly the consensus of current opinion among the business element of this city. The men who signed the note will meet again tonight to discuss ways and means of obtaining money with which Venezuela can meet her obligations, as well as that one reason for sending the officers guarantees which it will be possible to offer to her creditors.

The note is as follows: To the President of the United States

of Venezuela: "Sir-The undersigned, having met with

In view of the acts of violence already committed and of absolute impo tence of Venezuela to meet force with force in response to the allied action of Germany and Great Britain, in view of the fact that Venezuela has exhausted all ple of Venezuela having compiled honorably and worthly to the demands of national honor, we consider with all due espect, that the moment to yield to force

has arrived. "We, therefore, respectfully recommend that full powers be given to the minister of the United States of North America. authorizing him to carry out proper meas res to terminate the present conflict in the manner least prejudicial to the intersis of Venezuela.

The note is signed by about 200 prom-

VENEZUELA'S RESOURCES

inent citizens of Caracas.

400,000 Men for Service. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Paris, Dec. 17 .- M. Thiesse, formerly minister of France to Venezuela, whe negotiated the convention of 1885 and who has lived many years in Veneignorant of the fact that the Italian zuela, has been interviewed concerning "Venezuela can put 400,000 men in the

and even foreigners there are

liable for military service. The regu far Venezuelan army numbers only 10,-000 men. A number of the younger officers received their education in the response thus far to the messages sent military schools of France and Ger-The Venezuelans are armed many. with Martini and Remington rifles and a mountain range, about 6,000 feet high. would render the line useless. If, by miracle, Caracas was taken, the Venezuelans would wage a guerilla war fare, as they did against Spain."

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for Dec. 17, 1902: turbest temperature 36 Relative humidity: .57 per cent Precipitation, 2t hours ended & p. m.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. II—Forecast for Thursday and Friday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday; fresh west whiles Friday, fair.